

## Name of Protected Area: Pokili Wildlife Management Area

### Part 1: Basic information about the protected area

**Table 1. Protected area information**

Name, organisation and contact details for person(s) conducting the assessment <i>Person 1: Name, Organisation, Address, Email, Phone</i>	Ann Peterson, SPREP/Protected Area Solutions, 283 Madill Road, Tandur, Q4570, Australia, a.peterson@uq.edu.au, 0414300955
<i>Person 2: Name, Organisation, Address, Email, Phone</i>	Warren Jano, SPREP, wjano2009@gmail.com, 73780347
Today's Date	8/6/2016
Name (or names) of protected area	Pokili Wildlife Management Area
Size of protected area (ha)	9840
PNG Code or number	
World Database of Protected Areas site code (these codes can be found on <a href="http://www.unep-wcmc.org/wdpa/">www.unep-wcmc.org/wdpa/</a> )	4123
What level or kind of protected area is it? (National Park, Wildlife Management Area, Sanctuary, Reserve, Locally Managed Marine Area etc)	Wildlife Management Area
IUCN Category	
International protected area? e.g. World Heritage or Ramsar?	
Country	Papua New Guinea
Province/s	West New Britain
District/s	Talesea
Local level governments	Hoskins
Ward/s	
Nearest big town	Kimbe
Location of protected area (brief description)	Located adjacent to Commodor Bay. The park comprises coastal lowlands and hills (600m). There are several rivers (the boundary follows the river on the eastern side) and three large lakes. The WMA consists of forest and woodland. Lavege village is located within the WMA. Kimbe is about 2-3 hours' drive from the WMA.
Map references	1:100,000 Topographic - Bango sheet 9086
When was the protected area gazetted or formally established?	26/6/1975
Reference for gazettal or Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)	
Who owns the protected area? please enter Government Private Community/ customary landowners, private, Other (name) and include <b>Clan name(s)</b>	Customary landowners (8 Clans: Ugeuge, Mararea, Hailili, Gararua, Bualali, Kabilimosi, Kabululu, Kevemuki).
Number of households living in the protected area	Lavege village is within the WMA (although 9 communities of the customary landowners are outside the WMA).
Population size within the protected area	
Who manages the protected area? (e.g. please enter government, customary landowners [add clan names] management committee [how many and what gender])	Pokili WMA Management Committee; Clans of Ugeuge, Mararea, Hailili, Gararua, Bualali, Kabilimosi, Kabululu, Kevemuki; 30 on Management Committee (21 men, 9 women).

Total number of staff (this means anyone working on the protected area in <b>paid jobs</b> –whether NGOs, community, rangers or customary landowners	0
<i>Temporary paid workers</i>	0 (There are external sources that assist the WMA: 3 Mahonia Na Dari (Stephanie, George, Claudia), 2 New Britain Palm Oil (Michael and Dianne), 2 PNG Institute of Biological Research)
<i>Permanent paid workers</i>	0
Annual budget (US\$) – excluding staff salary costs	0
Operational (recurrent) funds	0
Project or special funds	26,500 kina from donor agencies (e.g. West New Britain Division of Forestry and d Office of Climate Change, The Nature Conservancy, USAid, Mama Graun, Provincial Government)
Reason for protected area establishment	To protect the area from oil palm production and to conserve areas for megapode eggs.
What are the main values for which the area is designated (Fill this out after data sheet 2)	Conservation of megapodes, hot springs, lakes, forest, animals and sacred sites.
List the primary protected area management objectives (add lines if needed after the most important objectives): <i>Management objective 1</i>	Conserve megapodes.
<i>Management objective 2</i>	Protected sacred areas
<i>Management objective 3</i>	
Number of people involved in answering the assessment questions	7
Name/organisation/contact details of people participating in the assessment	<i>Nellie Bou</i> , Mahonia Na Dari, PO Box 697 Kimbe, WNB, rhinowosp@gmail.com, 73870227; <i>Stephanie Tangole</i> , Mahonia Na Dari (as above), Stephanie.tangole@gmail.com, 72289764; <i>Louis Boko</i> , Hoskins LLG, PO Box 145, Kimbe, 72956725; <i>Ambrose Tausulu</i> , Pokili WMA, PO Box 614, Kimbe WNB, 73288698; <i>Barth Inaka</i> , Pokili WMA, PO Box 614 Kimbe, WNB, 73454603; <i>Betty Tito</i> , Pokili WMA (as above), <i>Emmanuel Cosey</i> , Pokili WMA (as above), 79012837.
Customary landowners/other community; CEPA, Other national government agency; Provincial govt; local level govt; Protected area staff (anyone working on the protected area in paid jobs; NGO; Donors; External experts; Others	Customary landowners (4); NGOs (2) Mahonia Na Dari; LLG (1)
Please note if assessment was carried out in association with a particular project, on behalf of an organisation or donor	SPREP through the PNG Protected Area Assessment Project, which is a component of the GEF Community-based Forest and Coastal Conservation and Resource Management Project in PNG.

## Part 2: What makes this protected area special and important?

We are at Hoskins. Pokili was gazetted in 1975 because we have megapodes and their eggs. There are also muruk (cassowary), pigs and forest with timber. It is primary forest which is protected. There are 8 creeks that run into the coastline. There are three big lakes (Roka, Margu, Lallile). There are mangroves along the coast. There are food gardens that provide plenty of food (eg. Sago). There are sacred sites in the hills and hot springs. The protected area covers the land. There is a proposal for the WMA to extend to the coast and into the water. We have coastline and marine ecosystems, with fish, dolphins, turtles (leatherbacks). The surrounding land is mainly oil palm and it is a big problem.

**Table 2. Key values of the protected area**

No.	Key values	Brief description	Note if endangered species or ecosystem (IUCN)
1	Megapode eggs	People use them to generate income and for protein.	
2	Forest and plants	People use the timber to make houses. Orchids (some research, but information not provided to the landowners). Need to undertake further research to identify them. Gardens are not allowed in the WMA (although people from Lavege Village have gardens).	
3	Hot springs	This is a traditional site used for initiation of first born children and other purposes. It is also used for cooking as the water is very hot. It is also a very important potential tourist site.	
4	Animals (including pigs)	Wallaby, cassowary, snakes, many birds (hornbill) – feathers for customary purposes. Hunting takes place in the WMA (but no use of shotguns – traps can be used).	
5	Sacred areas	Some of the birds go there. Also includes hot springs and places for megapodes.	
6	Lakes	There are two lakes within the WMA (one is outside and it was drained for oil palm – this one was supposed to be in the WMA. There is a court case over this issue).	

**Table 3. Checklist of benefits**

Not important 0; Important 1; Very important 2; Don't know DK

How important is the protected area for each of the listed values/benefits?	Score (0,1,2, DK)	Comment
1. Biodiversity – the presence of many different kinds of plants, animals and ecosystems	2	Many important plant (forest and flowers) and animal species (e.g. megapodes, cassowary, birds).
2. Presence of rare, threatened, or endangered species (plants and animals)	2	Development (e.g. oil palm) is pressing on the WMA and conservation of megapodes is important.
3. Ecosystems (e.g. wetlands, grasslands, coral reefs etc) that are rare because they have been cleared or destroyed in other areas	2	Forest ecosystem, lake ecosystem (crocodiles, sago – food and for roof material).
4. Protecting clean, fresh water	2	Forest is important to protect water quality. In areas where oil palm development has happened it has destroyed the fresh water supplies.
5. Sustaining important species in big enough numbers that they are able to survive here	2	Megapodes breed in the sacred sites. The area is large and there is sufficient size for biodiversity to survive. The land use plan will help to determine where to put new land uses and protect the important habitat.
6. Providing a source of employment for local communities now	2	WMA has 10 rangers (4 women, 6 men) – monitoring harvesting of megapodes (Tuesday and Friday for harvesting eggs, monitoring the techniques people are using [no metal plates], backfilling the hole). No monitoring of number of eggs taken. Community project on putting in mangrove seedlings – paid 10% as fee to the Management Committee.
7. Providing resources for local subsistence (food, building materials, medicines etc.)	2	Megapodes are important for the community. Eggs are an important protein source. It is threatened by oil palm expansion and increasing population numbers. Sago is used for roofing, timber for houses. Hunting happens in the WMA – main source of diet for the people. Plants are used for traditional medicines and to make bilums and paintings (facial paintings); hot springs provides the clay (colours for painting) and many differed colours of clay.

8. Providing community development opportunities through sustainable resource use	2	Avenue for making money e.g. megapode eggs are sold. Need to look for opportunities to market and expand the sale. Land use planning will assist in identifying areas for a range of resource use activities. There is potential for tourists to come and visit the megapode sites. Perhaps also important for research opportunities. Possible use for carbon trading.
9. Religious or spiritual significance (e.g. tambu places)	1	Sacred sites/tambu places (for initiation of children and important for megapodes).
10. Plant species of high social, cultural, or economic importance	2	Some plants used for traditional medicines, sago for roofing material and food, trees for timber, for making bilum, natural palms for roofing and flooring, mats and food.
11. Animal species of high social, cultural, or economic importance	2	Megapodes (for protein and economic return), cassowary, seagull, wallaby (not for eating), birds for feathers and dresses.
12. Attractive scenery	2	Hot springs. Need to address this to identify things that will bring tourist interest (e.g. megapode sites).
13. Tourism now	0	Little or no tourism, because of the distance (2 -3 hour drive) tourism is difficult and the road is poor. Tourists go to Garu (better road and closer). It is important to improve the road. Tourists tend to go to Vavua and Walindi, rather than come to Pokili.
14. Potential value for tourism in the future	2	There is potential for tourists to come and view the megapode sites and the hot springs. The WMA also needs to be attractive to draw in the tourists. We need a package – hot springs, megapodes etc.
15. Educational and/or scientific value	1	Important research opportunities e.g. documentaries on what is in the WMA. Lot of things in WMA have not been studied. PNG Institute of Biological Research may be interested (does research in PNG e.g. importance of plant species and local knowledge of biodiversity – for scientific use and traditional use). No current use as an educational tool for children. Need the research so that this can be integrated into the school program.
16. Maintaining culture and tradition on customary land and passing this on to future generations	2	It is important for customary knowledge. The WMA is owned by the clans – Muku tribe, 10 villages, 14 clans (but only a few clans own the WMA).

### Part 3: What are the threats to the protected area?

**Table 4: Threats to the protected area**

- H** **High** significance threats are seriously degrading values. This means they are badly damaging some value –it might be a kind of animal or plant, or your traditional gardens
- M** **Medium** threats are having some negative impact – they are damaging values but not so badly
- L** **Low** threats are present but not seriously damaging values
- 0** **N/A** where the threat is not present in the protected area or where something is happening but is not threatening the values at all

Threat type	Score (H,M,L,0)	Notes
1.1 Housing and settlement	M	Lavege Village is within the WMA. People came in from elsewhere and settled there. They have houses in the WMA – make gardens, cut trees and have greater access to harvesting of megapode eggs and they do not harvest on harvesting days. There is a primary school and mainly permanent houses built from timber that has been milled in the WMA.
1.1a Population increase in the protected area community	M	From the people living in Lavege. The village is expanding
1.2 Commercial and industrial areas	0	
1.3 Tourism and recreation infrastructure	0	

Threat type	Score (H,M,L,0)	Notes
2.1 Customary land owner and community gardens and small crops	M	Expansion of gardening results in clearing for forest, use of timber for cooking and bush fires, which can be severe during drought periods). We have lost about 3km of land on the Koimumu side – only people from Lavege are gardening and not the customary land owners. Land use planning helps to reduce the impact of gardening.
2.1a Drug cultivation	0	
2.1b Commercial plantations	M	There is a buffer of about 50m between the WMA and the oil palm plantations. There are no assessments done and we don't have a good idea of the impacts of the commercial plantations. Village Oil Palm is entering the WMA and oil palm is already in the WMA on the north west edge. There is increasing pressure to expand oil palm development. Mahonia Na Dari is working with the community to help protect the WMA and its boundaries.
2.2 Wood and pulp plantations	0	
2.3 Livestock farming and grazing	0	
2.4 Marine and freshwater aquaculture	0	
3.1 Oil and gas drilling	0	
3.2 Mining and quarrying	0	Mining prospecting was rejected by the community, but in the future this may be a threat (to generate income).
3.3 Energy generation	L	Geothermal energy is proposed in the hot springs and could be a threat.
4.1 Roads and railroads (include road-killed animals)	M	Existing road crosses within the WMA. There is a road linking Lavege village to the main road. People cause destruction along the road and brings more people into the WMA causing overcrowding and destruction (e.g. timber). Road causes erosion and sediment into waterways.
4.2 Utility and service lines (e.g. electricity cables, telephone lines)	0	
4.3 Shipping lanes	0	
4.4 Flight paths	0	
5.1 Hunting, killing and collecting terrestrial animals (including killing of animals as a result of human/wildlife conflict)	M	Megapode eggs and hunting of the birds. The customary landowners live in 10 communities that have access to the WMA and this puts pressure on harvesting of eggs.
5.2 Gathering terrestrial plants or plant products (non-timber)	0	People from Lavege village are using plants e.g. galip nut (important nut used in cooking for customary purposes). Galip nuts – collected when first child is born and used in initiation ceremonies.
5.3a Logging and wood harvesting for local/customary use	M	People from Lavege village are taking timber for housing material and fire wood, and have a walk about saw mill. This is a WMA and any take will cause destruction and it also causes the birds to go away (nesting areas are threatened). Clearing is continuing along parts of the Kapiura River within the WMA. The customary landowners live in 10 communities that have access to the WMA and this puts pressure on harvesting of timber.
5.3b Logging and wood harvesting – commercial logging	0	
5.4a Fishing, killing and harvesting aquatic resources for local/customary use	M	Fresh water fish, presence of crocodiles. Use of poison – natural rope (Vine).
5.4b Fishing, killing and harvesting aquatic resources for commercial use	0	
6.1 Recreational activities and tourism	0	
6.2 War, civil unrest and military exercises	0	

Threat type	Score (H,M,L,0)	Notes
6.3 Research, education and other work-related activities in protected areas	0	PNG Institute of Biological Research has a study on bird species, but this is not a threat.
6.4 Activities of protected area managers (e.g. construction or vehicle use)	0	
6.5 Deliberate vandalism, destructive activities or threats to protected area staff and visitors	0	
7.1 Fire and fire suppression (including arson)	L	When in dry season or drought e.g. El Nino, especially close to Lavege. WMA generally has good vegetation and this prevents the spread of fire. Generally the vegetation will return after the fire.
7.2 Dams, hydrological modification and water management/use	0	
7.3a Increased fragmentation within protected area	0	
7.3b Isolation from other natural habitat (e.g. deforestation)	L	Some oil palm plantation on the north and east, but good forest cover on the south and west.
7.3c Other 'edge effects' on park values	0	
7.3d Loss of keystone species (e.g. top predators, pollinators etc.)	0	
8.1 Pest plants	L	Piper tree found in some areas, but not extensive
8.1a Pest animals	L	Cane toads
8.1b Diseases such as fungus or viruses that make native plants or animals sick	0	No data
8.2 Introduced genetic material (e.g. genetically modified organisms)	0	
9.1 Household sewage and urban waste water	0	
9.1a Sewage and waste water from protected area facilities	0	
9.2 Industrial, mining and military effluents	0	
9.3 Agricultural and forestry effluents (e.g. excess fertilizers or pesticides)	L	Some fertilizers from oil palm and siltation of rivers from logging / palm oil. Main impact is from oil palm on the proposed extension to the WMA into a LMMA.
9.4 Garbage and solid waste	0	
9.5 Air-borne pollutants	0	
9.6 Excess energy (e.g. heat pollution, lights etc.)	0	
10.1 Volcanoes	0	
10.2 Earthquakes/Tsunamis	0	
10.3 Avalanches/Landslides	0	
10.4 Erosion and siltation/ deposition (e.g. shoreline or riverbed changes)	0	
11.1 Habitat shifting and alteration	M	Megapodes are dying out and research is needed to find out why.
11.2 Droughts	0	
11.3 Temperature extremes	0	
11.4 Storms and flooding	0	
11.5 Coral bleaching	0	
11.6 Intrusion by saltwater into gardens etc.	0	
11.7 Sea level rise	0	
Other (please explain)		
12.1 Loss of cultural links, traditional knowledge and/or management practices	H	Collection of megapode eggs which is against the WMA Management Plan; use of spades and metal plates for collecting instead of using hands (respect of environment). Previously eggs were harvested according to rules, but now people harvest at any time – the old

Threat type	Score (H,M,L,0)	Notes
		practices are gone. There is also the effect of influence groups on traditional values and freedom. Exposure to money/development affects community values and money is driving the change away from traditional practices.
12.2 Natural deterioration of important cultural site values	0	Sacred site still being maintained in the WMA.
12.3 Destruction of cultural heritage buildings, gardens, sites etc.	0	
Other		

**Table 5. Worst threats and ways forward**

Threat (Most significant first)	Threat number or name (copy from Table 4)	Please explain the nature of the threat and what impact is it causing and indicate how to reduce the impact of the threat.
Population growth	1.1a	Increased population and fewer resources to share. Family planning is in place now and should be supported. Establishing “house boy” system (for certain times) – men stay there for some times, away from their wives. It has been a traditional method of birth control – teaches about many issues including birth control. Also need education/awareness raising about the issues surrounding having a big family.
Lack of support	Other	The WMA receives little assistance (e.g. money, resources). We need money to help us to better manage the WMA.
Lavage community living in the WMA	1.1	Need to find solutions to remove the settlers e.g. resettle them elsewhere e.g. outside the WMA. We could identify a specific area (e.g. near Lake Lallili) where they could go. The Land use Management Plan could identify areas for resettlement.

## Part 4: What is the management like in the protected area?

**Table 6. Management effectiveness scores, comments, next steps**

Issue	Score (0,1,2,3 NA)	Comment	Next steps
1a. Legal status	3	Legally gazetted.	
1b. Legal status			
2a. Protected area regulations	2	Draft Management plan (2014) funded by Mama Graun, being finalised by Mahonia Na Dari, however it is not endorsed – need community input to finalise; there are customs in place, as part of regulations, in terms of harvesting megapode eggs (harvest Tues/Friday and closed in August; harvest April - November); the draft Management Plan has the rules and regulations.	Finalise the Management Plan - some of the weaknesses will be addressed in the management plan. The governance issues will be addressed in the plan.
2b. Protected area regulations			

Issue	Score (0,1,2,3 NA)	Comment	Next steps
3. Law enforcement	1	With rules, but with limited enforcement due to limited resources. Very limited capacity – no people to do monitoring. No payment for customary landowners who are trying to manage their area. Lack of institutional support	Need rangers to monitor (how many eggs are harvested etc) – once the data is there, this will help future management and income generation. The community is aiming for improved sustainability. The megapode eggs are a valuable resource.
4. Protected area objectives	2	Some objectives are agreed by the landowners.	Finalise draft Management Plan, develop Tourism Plan, and implement the Land use Plan
5. Protected area design	2	Size is OK for megapodes to lay eggs and find food, but there is not complete information on where all megapode sites are.	Would like to expand the WMA into Commodor Bay, but this needs further discussion with the communities. This will help to protect the reefs, mangroves, kina shells and sago. Need to undertake a study, tagging and monitoring of megapodes. Landuse planning will assist the community to identify megapode sites (this needs further research) – GIS mapping is important and is being undertaken by Mahonia Na Dari.
6. Protected area boundaries	1	The settlers in Lavege don't respect our boundaries. Need to revisit the boundary to include the expansion area(s); new generation might not know the boundaries. There may be a technical description, but there is no physical (visible) demarcation and this can be unclear when walking on the ground.	The community intend to expand the boundary into the marine area. A Land use plan and zoning is required in the future. Sign posts need to be placed at the proposed new boundaries on both ends of the WMA.
7. Management plan	1	Management plan (draft) under review now. However, some of the ideas/rules in the draft plan are currently being implemented.	New plan is being developed.
7a. Planning process	1		The plan will be taken to the community and they will have input before it is finalised.
7b. Planning process	0	This is the first plan, so no regular review process has been in place.	Community and other stakeholders will have input into the new draft plan.
7c. Planning process	1	Mahonia have been doing workshops in terms of the plan and this will be integrated into the plan.	
8. Regular work plan	0		The work plan will be part of the Management Plan.
9. Resource inventory	2	Customary knowledge is good in relation to the forest and many species.	Information is needed on megapode sites, monitoring (e.g. eggs being taken). This will help with the design of better rules. Socio-economic studies required e.g. on the harvest of the eggs (money generated, what is it used for etc).



Issue	Score (0,1,2,3 NA)	Comment	Next steps
10. Protection systems	1	People from outside pay the WMA committee to get to the hot springs (10k per person), but there is no patrolling of the WMA.	When the Management Plan is in place it will address monitoring of the important sites in the WMA. We will look at enforcement laws and prosecution of intruders – at several levels e.g. village court to LLG.
11. Research and monitoring	1	Rangers do some monitoring of the megapode sites (rangers are being trained).	People would like the results of research returned to the community to help with management (e.g. the researchers or rangers should return to the area to inform the community). The ranger training program will incorporate train the trainer programs – to increase their capacity in monitoring and patrolling, data collection (e.g. for eggs and other species). People will be interviewed to find out what occurs throughout the WMA and to identify the important sites for management.
12. Resource management	1	There are some rules for megapode harvesting and the community tries, through its rangers, to implement this effectively.	Improved ranger training (skills development), inventory (species and habitats), recording information and storing information. The community could play a role in gaining further information to help in active management.
13a. Staff numbers	0		
13b. Other people working on the protected area	2	People are not fully supportive because they don't really understand the importance of conservation. The expectation of financial gain is high compared to community social responsibility toward resource stewardship. Some individuals have "selfish motives". There has been a recent election; 26 committee members and 4 executive members. Some members will implement the required actions.	The Committee must be active in raising awareness of the benefits of the WMA. There is a need to involve Local Level Government and village leaders and church groups.
14. Training and skills	1		Need to train the rangers, raising awareness in the community, improving governance (this will enhance management) e.g. capacity building of the committee (e.g. financing, marketing, leadership); exchange of ideas and site visits to other areas. Also need IT training, para-legal training (to help enforcement officers).

Issue	Score (0,1,2,3 NA)	Comment	Next steps
15. Current budget	1		Mahonia is working with the LLG and District governments to identify possible funding for the WMA's proposed projects and is asking them to incorporate the needs of the WMA into their future budgets. Need to submit and write proposals to donor agencies e.g. New Britain Palm Oil Ltd (e.g. need to consider how some of this money from the NBPOL Trust Fund or other sources can be injected into the WMAs). NBPOL are a major business in this region and they should be contributing to the province and in particular the WMAs.
16. Security of budget	0	Mainly from project funds e.g. 2,000 kina from WND PA for monitoring harvesting of megapode eggs in 2015. Now there is no secure funding for operational work.	Sustainable funding from the government to sustain WMAs is needed. It should come from provincial, district and LLG.
17. Management of budget	1	Project money is expended and there is good reporting.	Need to put systems in place to help the committee to manage the funds that are coming in e.g. simple booking and aiding the treasurer in receipting and reporting.
18. Equipment	1	4 mountain bikes for the rangers; generator for the management committee to use for training and meetings (in the evenings).	Office space for the committee or a resource centre, computer and office equipment, GPS for survey work and boundary demarcation, solar light (for the equipment).
19. Maintenance of equipment	3		
20. Education and awareness	1	Through MND, NBPOL. There is not a regular program. There is an Awareness Committee that will be formed under the new Management Committee.	Should be a regular education plan developed and implemented. The WMA Committee will take responsibility for this under the new Awareness Committee.
21. Planning for land use or marine activities	0		Identified expansion area (mangrove) for incorporation in the updated resource management plan and proposed new boundaries for the park. The regional planning process should consult with the WMA Committee.
22. State and commercial neighbours	1	With inputs from NBPOL.	
23. Indigenous people/ Customary landowners	2		
24a. Impact on communities	1	Discussions with Local Level Government.	.
24b. Impact on communities	1		This will be looked at as part of the Management Plan – to find ways to improve livelihoods
24c. Impact on communities	1		
25. Economic benefit	2	Selling of megapode eggs (seasonal); with calendar for harvesting; 2,000 kina from WNB PA for monitoring harvesting	Tourism can be developed to provide income (e.g. hot springs, developing a tourism package).

Issue	Score (0,1,2,3 NA)	Comment	Next steps
26. Monitoring and evaluation	0		
27. Visitor facilities	0		This will be looked at as part of the Management Plan
28. Commercial tourism operators	0		
29. Fees	0	No fees are collected.	New plans will be put in place.
30. Condition of values	2	Forest and nesting sites are still intact.	The new Management Plan will address conservation of the important values.
30a. Condition of values	1	Based on traditional knowledge and understanding of trends.	
30b. Condition of values	1		
30c. Condition of values	0		

## Part 5: Condition and trends of protected area values

**Table 7. Values, condition and trend**

Key value (from Table 2)	Condition Score (VG, G, F, P, DK)	Trend Score, (I, S, D, DK)	Information source and justification for Assessment and HOW the condition can be IMPROVED
Megapode eggs	F	D	Monitoring, training of rangers, awareness raising.
Forest and plants	G	S	Some clearing (especially by Lavege village).
Hot springs	VG	D	Now there is water rising in the hot springs. This may be a result of climate change and drying.
Animals	VG	I	Habitat issues will be addressed by the new Management Plan to ensure their continued protection.
Sacred areas	VG	S	These are stable and in good condition and will be identified in the Management Plan and protected.
Lakes	G	D	Impact from hunting of crocodiles and fishing. Some employees of NBPOL are entering and damaging the lakes. We are meeting with the companies to try to stop this.

**Table 8. Recommendations and ways forward**

1	2	3
Need good management and a good management plan	Community participation and involvement and cooperation with stakeholders (e.g. Mahonia Na Dari, NBPOL)	Funding for capacity building, training and awareness raising and equipment